

## Prevention Quality Acute Composite Technical Specifications

### Prevention Quality Indicator 91 (PQI 91) AHRQ Quality Indicators™, Version 2019

**July 2019**

**Area-Level Indicator**  
**Type of Score: Rate**

#### Description

Prevention Quality Indicators (PQI) composite of acute conditions per 100,000 population, ages 18 years and older. Includes admissions with a principal diagnosis of one of the following conditions: bacterial pneumonia or urinary tract infection.

*[NOTE: The software provides the rate per population. However, common practice reports the measure as per 100,000 population. The user must multiply the rate obtained from the software by 100,000 to report admissions per 100,000 population.]*

#### Numerator

Discharges, for patients ages 18 years and older, that meet the inclusion and exclusion rules for the numerator in any of the following PQIs:

- PQI #11 Community-Acquired Pneumonia Admission Rate
- PQI #12 Urinary Tract Infection Admission Rate

Discharges that meet the inclusion and exclusion rules for the numerator in more than one of the above PQIs are counted only once in the composite numerator.

#### Denominator

Population ages 18 years and older in metropolitan area<sup>†</sup> or county. Discharges in the numerator are assigned to the denominator based on the metropolitan area or county of the patient residence, not the metropolitan area or county of the hospital where the discharge occurred.

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<sup>†</sup> The term “metropolitan area” (MA) was adopted by the U.S. Census in 1990 and referred collectively to metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs), consolidated metropolitan statistical areas (CMSAs), and primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSAs). In addition, “area” could refer to either 1) FIPS county, 2) modified FIPS county, 3) 1999 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area, or 4) 2003 OMB Metropolitan Statistical Area. Micropolitan Statistical Areas are not used in the QI software.